

Our Mexican Relations.

The nomination of Gen. John A. Logan as Minister to the Republic of Mexico proves that our Government maintains a consistent position in relation to the contest in that country. We have never recognized Maximilian as Emperor of that unfortunate country, and until the last vestige of hope of the success of the Republican cause is extinguished we will not do so. At the same time, it may be assumed that our Government does not mean to Quixotically intervene in the quarrel, and to carry out the Monroe doctrine by means of war. We have had quite enough of war to satisfy us for a long time, and our national debt is as large as it is convenient for us to manage, and rather more so. We can vindicate the Monroe doctrine by measures other than forcible; by maintaining a dignified position and exerting a moral effect. Gen. Logan will go to El Paso, the representative of a great country, to one which is in serious difficulties. Perhaps no other country in the world now sends its ambassadors to the sorely troubled Republic. Juarez is deserted by "all the world," but "the rest of mankind," represented by the United States, still show their belief in the ultimate triumph of Republicanism. Under the circumstances, we could not do less, nor would it be judicious to do more. We will leave this question to the arbitration of time, which generally revenges itself, and brings about restitution and justice. — [Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Washington, November 25.—Owing to the meagerness of the statement in the dispatch from Mississippi published yesterday, purporting to give the substance of President Johnson's instructions to Governor Humphreys, the National Republican gives a full copy of the dispatch, as follows:

Washington, November 17, 1865.
To C. G. Humphreys, Governor Elect, Jackson, Mississippi:

The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when, in the opinion of the Government, peace and order and the civil authority has been restored and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority.

There can be no other or greater assurance given than has heretofore been on the part of the President or Government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature other than a loyal compliance with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen, or free men, in person and property, without regard to color, as will entitle them to resume all their Constitutional relations in the Federal Union. The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition, arbitrarily, on the part of the Government to dictate what action should be had; but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that it is believed will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States comprising the Federal Union.

It is hoped that they will appreciate and feel the suggestion herein made, for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosom of all those who desire peace and harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the Government and the States, and while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States

We met with a man, the other day, direct from Oregon, where he has been residing for some years past. He was on his way to his home in Michigan. He made the overland trip with a companion on pack mules and horses. They met with but few Indians, and was molested by them but once—when four of the red skins made an attempt to run off their stock. One of them was brought to the ground by a well aimed shot from a double-barreled shot gun in the hands of our informant, which had the effect of scaring his companions to a very safe distance. The Indian was killed, and his horse and outfit secured. He had a Spencer's repeating rifle, which he had probably obtained from some soldier or emigrant that he had killed. Our informant is satisfied with Oregon—don't like the country, and says there are many more like himself, who are coming back to the States, and others will follow suit so soon as they can obtain the means to do so. He says if the number of emigrant wagons that he met crossing the plains, on his way in, were all put in a straight line they would reach the distance of at least five hundred miles. — [Paris Mercury.]

We have some additional intelligence of the gold discovery recently made in Green county, Pa. It seems the gold quartz vein struck in the Amber and the Good Luck wells has been discovered in the Evans well, near Taylorstown, at a depth of four hundred feet, and also in the Clifton well in the same neighborhood. One gentleman in prospecting on his land, discovered a small land slide, and on examining it found specimens of quartz, which have been sent to Philadelphia to be assayed. Specimens of quartz have also been obtained in a well on Laurel Run, a tributary of the Monongahela, running parallel with, and about two miles south of Dunkard creek. If all of these specimens should prove to contain the precious metal, the gold region of Green county will be found to be more extensive than was at first supposed.

There is a genuine war of races at New Orleans between the Creole and American citizens, all about the teaching of French in the public schools. The American element has control in the city, and is determined that French shall not be taught, and that the next generation of Creoles shall be thoroughly Americanized. There are stories told of old Creoles who will not speak to an American nor read an English newspaper, and of old gentlemen who have all their lives refused to take a step north of Canal street. It is not at all strange that this worthy people should demur at the changes time has made, or that they should rail against a progress that almost ignores the original founders of their descendants, the original proprietors.

HOW TO BREATHE.

There is one rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young and able-bodied of all ages—and that is, never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was, by our Creator, designed to be carried on. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. Indeed, this mischievous and really unnatural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth, instead of through the nasal passages, is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the effect of such persons sleeping with their mouths unfastened. And the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of, when not engaged in conversation, preserving the lips in a state of firm, but quiet compression. As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depend almost entirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air inhaled with each inspiration, and it is unavoidable that it should be taken in, in volume, by the mouth, while it can only be supplied in moderate quantities, and just in sufficient proportion to serve the purpose of a healthy respiratory action, while supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and the breathing much freer and easier, when the latter course rather than the former is the one adopted. Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouths open; for, besides the vacant appearance it gives to the countenance, it is the certain precursor of coughs, colds, and sore throats. — [Methodist.]

Vigilance Committee—A Warning.

The Police Commissioners and City authorities of the city, having practically confessed their inability to protect the lives and property of citizens from the scoundrels who swarm in the streets, day and night, and having virtually surrendered up to the hands of these scoundrels to be robbed, beaten and murdered at their mercy—the citizens are already talking of doing themselves what the incapable Police Commissioners and city magistrates will not, or cannot do. We hear the terrible word "Vigilance Committee" whispered on the street corners; and, in the Tenth Ward, a public meeting of citizens openly propose it as the only remedy for the unsupportable evils of the hour. We should regret to see such a measure resorted to, for when once started, no one can place limits to its terrible career. But if the public authorities will not do their duty, they need not be surprised if the citizens do it for them. — [St. Louis Dispatch, 20th.]

AN IMPORTANT DECISION—CONFEDERATE MONEY RECOGNIZED.—The Lebanon (Tennessee) Register says:

At the October Term of the Circuit Court of Cannon county, 1865 a suit was tried which was predicated upon a promissory note payable in Confederate money, due in November, 1863.

Judge Cooper held, that inasmuch as the United States had acknowledged the Confederate States a belligerent power, that a contract payable in Confederate money, made in a locality that was in the military occupation of the Confederates, would be valid and binding upon the parties, and that the plaintiff would be entitled to recover whatever the proof showed the Confederate money to be worth at the time the note fell due.

Here is a pithy little sermon: "Our progress in life is naked and bare; our progress in life is trouble and care; our progress if we know not where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

A PICKLE FOR MEAT.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph ventures for the following recipe for curing meat, which, he says, if once tried will never be abandoned:—"To a gallon of water take one and a half pounds salt, of sugar, saltpetre and potash, each a half oz. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together till all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over the beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt, always to be found in salt and sugar."

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On Thursday last, the 23d inst., Sheriff Hall, of this county, succeeded in arresting Gabe Kilgore, a notorious horse thief who, in company with four other Kilgores, has for some time past been infesting Sullivan, Linn and adjoining counties. Kilgore has recently been at work for Wm. Johnson, who lives about six miles north of this place, and at the time of his arrest was on his way to Mexico with a drove of cattle. He was sent to Sullivan county for trial.

The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world; Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shores; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries.

It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven," above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said he "prayed," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the shahk, the ass and the waterwheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy the city with the multitude of their waters. The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was strayed to enter, because it is given to a man to have but one paradise, and for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world, "is to this day what Julian called the 'Eye of the East,'" as it was in the time of Isaiah "the Head of Syria."

The Weston "Landmark" says that county (Platte) is full of horse thieves. A half dozen fine animals were stolen in the vicinity of Weston last week.

The Hon. James L. Orr has been elected Governor of South Carolina, by a majority of about 500 votes over Gen. Wade Hampton. Orr was pardoned a few weeks since by the President.

Some mischievous boys in Meigs, Georgia, were coaxing goats on to a bridge and making them jump into the river. They were getting along very nicely when the old patriarch of the flock suddenly "turned the papers" on them, by butting them off into the drink—a trick that was not on the boys' programme.

Look out for a people who are habitually suspicious and ready to believe that others act from bad motives. In a majority of cases, the evil they attribute to others is only what they feel inclined to do themselves.

SIMON CAMERON, in addressing a regiment of colored soldiers at Harrisburg, the other day, said: "There is at the head of the National Government a great man, who is able and determined to deal justly with all. I know that with his approval, no State that was in rebellion will be allowed to return to the benefits of the Union, without having first a constitutional compact which will prevent slavery in this land for all time to come; which will make all men equal before the law; which will prescribe no distinction of color on the witness stand and in the jury box and which will protect the homes and the domestic relations of all men. You have your destinies in your own hands, and if you continue to conduct yourselves hereafter as you have in this struggle you will have all the rights you ask for, all the rights that belong to human beings."

INDIAN CURSES.—The entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country amounts to about 418,000. The estimated number in the unexplored territories is 30,000; in Texas, 24,100; of the tribes living in New Mexico, 92,130; in California, 32,231; in Oregon, 22,723; and in Utah, 11,500. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

Schnambulum—A Frightful Leap.

William Bassett, a journeyman tailor, occupying a room in the third story of a boarding house on Ninth street, between Wash and Carr, had a narrow escape from destruction at an early hour yesterday morning. Having had a dangerous custom of arising from his bed in sleep, he had for a long time taken precautionary measures upon retiring, such as securely fastening his doors and windows. Night before last he retired earlier than usual, being a little under the influence of liquor, and neglected to lock or bolt his door. Towards morning he awoke, and putting on a portion of his clothing, walked down stairs to the second floor, and passing out upon the back porch, either sprang or jumped over the railing, falling upon the brick pavement in the yard and dislocating his shoulder, in addition to other injuries. He was considerably stunned by the fall, but was soon able to walk back to his room without assistance. — [Republican.]

Owing to the unprecedented and extortionate demands of hotel keepers, and house owners in Washington, quite a number of Congressmen have engaged apartments for the next session in Baltimore, where the price of living and room rent are not one eighth part of Washington rates. Some of the members threaten to adjourn Congress to Philadelphia, to check the extortion of the hotel and boarding house keepers.

CURE FOR A BURN.—The best thing for a burn is the following, and every family ought to know it: As soon as possible after the burn, throw a little green tea in hot water; let it steep. Stir an Indian meal poultice, put it on the burn or scald. If burnt with powder it will take it out, and the skin will be as clear as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, two disguised men entered the office of the What Cheer House, while only one clerk was in charge. They knocked him senseless by a blow on the head, took a key from his pocket, opened the safe and robbed it of \$20,000 in gold. The robbers then escaped unmolested, and no trace of them has yet been discovered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The greater portion of the President's message was placed in type to day. It will be completed in ample time to be delivered to distant cities by special messengers, to be landed to the press on the day it is presented to Congress.

BARBONS BARBARIAN.—Provincial anthropologists and ethnologists have been studying some wild men, recently, carried about as a show. The show, however, seems to have turned out a failure, and one of the "wild men," not being able to get his wages, applied to a magistrate, to whom he stated, in very good English, that he had been hired out of "Asia Home," in London, to personate a wild man.

1865. NEW FALL GOODS!

GEO. PHIPPS,

General Dealer in
Foreign
AND
Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Boots & Shoes,
HATS & CAPS,
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, &C.

STORE-ROOM AT HIS NEW BRICK
STORE, CORNER OF MARKET & FIRST
STREETS, GLASGOW.

HAVING just returned from NEW YORK CITY, and purchased a LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting Goods to give me a call. Retaining thanks for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same. Persons wanting Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Hardware, and many other articles too numerous to mention, will do well to give me a call, and examine my LARGE STOCK before making their purchases, as I have paid special attention to selecting a stock suitable to the wants of this community.

GEORGE PHIPPS.
Glasgow, Oct. 19, 1865.

M. S. HOLMES,

28 SECOND STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wholesale Paper Dealer
And agent for the sale of the Atlantic Paper Companies.

FINE WRITING PAPERS,

the best and cheapest in market, at manufacturer's prices.

1000 Reams Cap and Letter Paper.
1000 " Flat Cap " 10, 12, 14,
1000 " Flat Cap " 14, 16, 18,
1000 " Flat Cap " 20 and 22 lb
1000 Reams Flat Letter " 7, 8, 9,
100 Reams Demy " 20, 24, and
25 lb.
100 Reams Medium " 20, 24, 27,
50 Reams Royal " " "
20 " Super Royal " " "

ALSO,
1,000,000 ENVELOPES;
Note, Letter and Legal.

5000 Bundles Wrapping Paper
2000 Reams News Paper.

ALL SIZES.

1000 Reams Book Paper, Cut Cards, and Card Sheets, Printing Ink, Amber Moulding, Writing Ink, Paper Bags, &c., &c.

100 TONS
MIXED COTTON RAGS
WANTED.

N.B.—Orders taken for the Atlantic Papers delivered in New York at Mill Prices. Send for Sample Sheets. The paper suits everybody.
October 5, 1865—3m.

SILVER CREEK WOOLLEN MILLS.

I WISH TO INFORM my old customers and the public generally, that I have my Manufactory in COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER, with an addition of the Latest Improved SPINNING MACHINERY, and am now prepared to CARD, SPIN and REEL YARN, all grades, at 25 cents per pound. Also, to CARD ROLLS and MANUFACTURE WOOL INTO 6-4 folded cloth, 3 do; WHITE BED BLANKETS, GRAY and SADDLE BLANKETS; WHITE, COLORED and PLAID LAMBS, GIRTHING, CARPETS, &c., by the yard or on shares.

FULLING AND DYING.
Country Cloth, Flannels, &c., folded, colored and finished, at 12 1/2 to 30 cents per yard, according to work, color and finish.

I warrant my work done in a complete and workmanlike manner, and in due time. (Where the work is done.)
JOHN SUTCLIFF.
SILVER CREEK MILLS, near Roanoke,
Randolph county, August 31, 1865.

WILLIAM B. TALLY,
(At the old Stand.)
has now for sale on commission, all kinds of
FURNITURE,
such as Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Chairs, etc., etc., including all kinds of Furniture used for family purposes.

UNDERTAKING.

Wooden and Metallic coffins of all kinds, furnished to order.
All articles finished in good style, and sold at reasonable rates, for cash.
Glasgow, July 10th, 1865.

CHARLES F. WRIGHT, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, ROANOKE, MO.

Will give prompt attention to all orders for his services for the public sale of all kinds of property, real or personal.
October 3, 1865—3m.

New Furniture Store.

A. MINTON. J. W. HENRYFORD.
MINTER & CO.,
FIRST STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of
All kinds of Furniture,
which we offer at a small advance on St. Louis prices.
A complete stock of

Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases
kept constantly on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.
All kinds of repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner.
MINTER & CO.
Aug. 3, 1865.

F. W. H. DIGGES, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye-stuffs, PERFUMERY.

Fine toilet articles of every description.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY.
EUREKA,
the Infallible Hair Restorer.

Ayers Medicines.
AGUE CURE, SARSAPARILLA.

Cherry Pectoral and Pills.
Spices, Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Cinnamon and Mace.

Flavoring extracts of all kinds, for flavoring ice-cream, custards, jellies, sauces, &c.

SOZODONT

for cleansing and beautifying the teeth.
JUST RECEIVED,
a superior assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, which I will sell on

THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
PHYSICIANS may rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded, and put up accurately, and with despatch, at all hours, day and night.

F. W. H. DIGGES.
Glasgow, Sept. 23, 1865.

LIVERY STABLE!

BY W. P. PITTS.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has opened a new Livery Stable in Glasgow at the old Stand on First Street, and will keep excellent

Horses, Buggies, Carriages, etc., always on hand for the accommodation of the public. Charges moderate. He also keeps a Feed Stable, and will furnish feed for stock by the week, day, or constant supply. By constant attention to business, he hopes to receive from the public that encouragement the enterprise deserves.

W. P. PITTS.
October 5, 1865—42.

New Stock OF GROCERIES.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to give the public

All the Benefits of the late Great
appreciation of Currency.

By furnishing them with any article in his line of business, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Having bought recently, under all the advantages of a CASH MARKET, will sell accordingly.

MY STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Molasses, Syrup, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Flour, Meal, Corn, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Quinces, Grapes, Raisins, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Cherries, Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Pistachios, Macadamia, Brazil, Cashew, Pecan, and all other kinds of Fruit and Nuts.

Also, a large stock of Groceries, and all other articles in my line of business, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. PITTS.
October 5, 1865—42.

WHITE, BILLINGSLEY & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 106 N. Second St. ST. LOUIS, MO. July 27th, 1865—1y.

DAILY THROUGH LINES FROM ALLEN TO GLASGOW, AND Allen to Brunswick!

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH THE
NORTH MO. RAILROAD.

PASSENGERS to and from Central Missouri will find this a safe, pleasant and expeditious route. At Allen, close connections are made with trains on the North Missouri Railroad, and no annoyance of delay will be experienced by passengers except in cases of unavoidable accidents. Employing none but careful and experienced drivers, there need be no apprehension of accidents on this line.

Through tickets from either Glasgow or Brunswick, can be bought at the office of this line in these cities.
WM. SMITH, Proprietor.
September 7, 1865—42.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$500 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

Oct. 26, 1865, no 20—1y.

PROSPECTUS OF THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the American people demand a first-class weekly Journal, devoted exclusively to the sports of the turf and field, and to agricultural and literary pursuits, we have made arrangements to publish such a paper. With the return of peace to our land, war and its exciting issues will no longer engross the attention, and form the chief topic of discussion. The people will return with new vigor to the sports of the field and turf, to the breeding of the stock, and the development of the resources of the country. The want of a journal devoted to the best interests of the whole country was never so severely felt as now. To supply this want we propose to establish the Turf, Field and Farm.

We embark in an enterprise requiring much labor and expense; but we believe the people will sustain us in it. Our facilities for publishing a first-class sporting and literary journal are not excelled in the United States. We have made connections with the turf and stock associations of the country, warrant us in thus boldly stating this fact. It shall be our earnest endeavor to publish a paper that will interest the general reader. Politics will be excluded from its columns, as we have no desire to indulge in bitter aspersions and to engage in heated discussions. The turf will receive especial attention, and it will form one of the leading features of the paper. We have made arrangements to secure correspondents from every State which take pride in encouraging this noble sport. The breeding and raising of fine stock will also receive special attention. The horse, the noblest of animal creation, for years has been our study, and we are prepared to treat the matter in a manner that will challenge the criticism of the public.

To promote the interests of the farm will be another of our chief endeavors. The subject of agriculture is of vital interest to the American people, recovering as they are from the effects of a long and devastating war. Neglected fields and abandoned plantations are everywhere to be seen, and with life and bloom with the fruits of the soil. None of us are so wise but that we may require instruction, and by increasing effort we hope to make this department valuable and interesting.

So paper to the general reader would be complete without a literary department, and it is not our intention to overlook this important feature. Selections from the ablest writers in the country, and contributions from some of our most noted and scholarly pens of the day, will serve to enrich our columns.

To interest all every paper must contain a column or more to the recording of important events transpiring in our sport; therefore we shall devote a small space to the current news of the day. But our aim is to establish a first-class journal devoted to the best interests of the country—a paper that will be warmly welcomed by the sportsmen of the turf, a paper that will prove valuable to those who take delight in the breeding of fine stock—a paper that will be hailed as a welcome visitor by the farmer, one that will be read with pleasure in the evening—on the farm, in the railroad car, and by the family. To sustain us in our effort, we appeal to the patronage of the American people, and we believe that this appeal will not be vain. No person or express will be required to make the Turf, Field and Farm worthy of the most generous support.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Single copies 15 cents.

To CENTS—Five copies \$2.50. Nine copies \$4.50. Twelve copies \$6.00. Twenty-five copies \$12.50. Fifty copies \$25.00. One hundred copies \$50.00.

Thirty cents per line—each single insertion. Ninety cents per line—each month. Two dollars per line—each three months. Three dollars per line—each six months. Five dollars per line—each year. Postage is extra.

Advertisements are received on terms, and return promptly, for their trouble. This price is not to be deducted from club rates. We would be pleased to establish an agency in every Post Office town in the United States.

The first number of the Turf, Field and Farm will be issued on Saturday, the 15th day of August, 1865. Our books are now open for subscription.

The Turf, Field and Farm will be published at New York, by
MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Broad street,
New York, N.Y.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

Family Instruction and Amusement.
Edited by HENRY A. BAYNE.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. It contains such articles as will be approved in the most fastidious circles—nothing immoral, nothing admitted into its pages, as will excite or offend modest and refined readers. It is a paper that will be read by every one who can find time to read, and is a paper that will be read by every one who can find time to read.

The paper contains a large amount of poetry, fiction, and other articles of interest to the general reader. It is a paper that will be read by every one who can find time to read, and is a paper that will be read by every one who can find time to read.

The paper is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a paper that will be read by every one who can find time to read, and is a paper that will be read by every one who can find time to read.

The paper is published by
MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Broad street,
New York, N.Y.

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